



WHAT & WHY

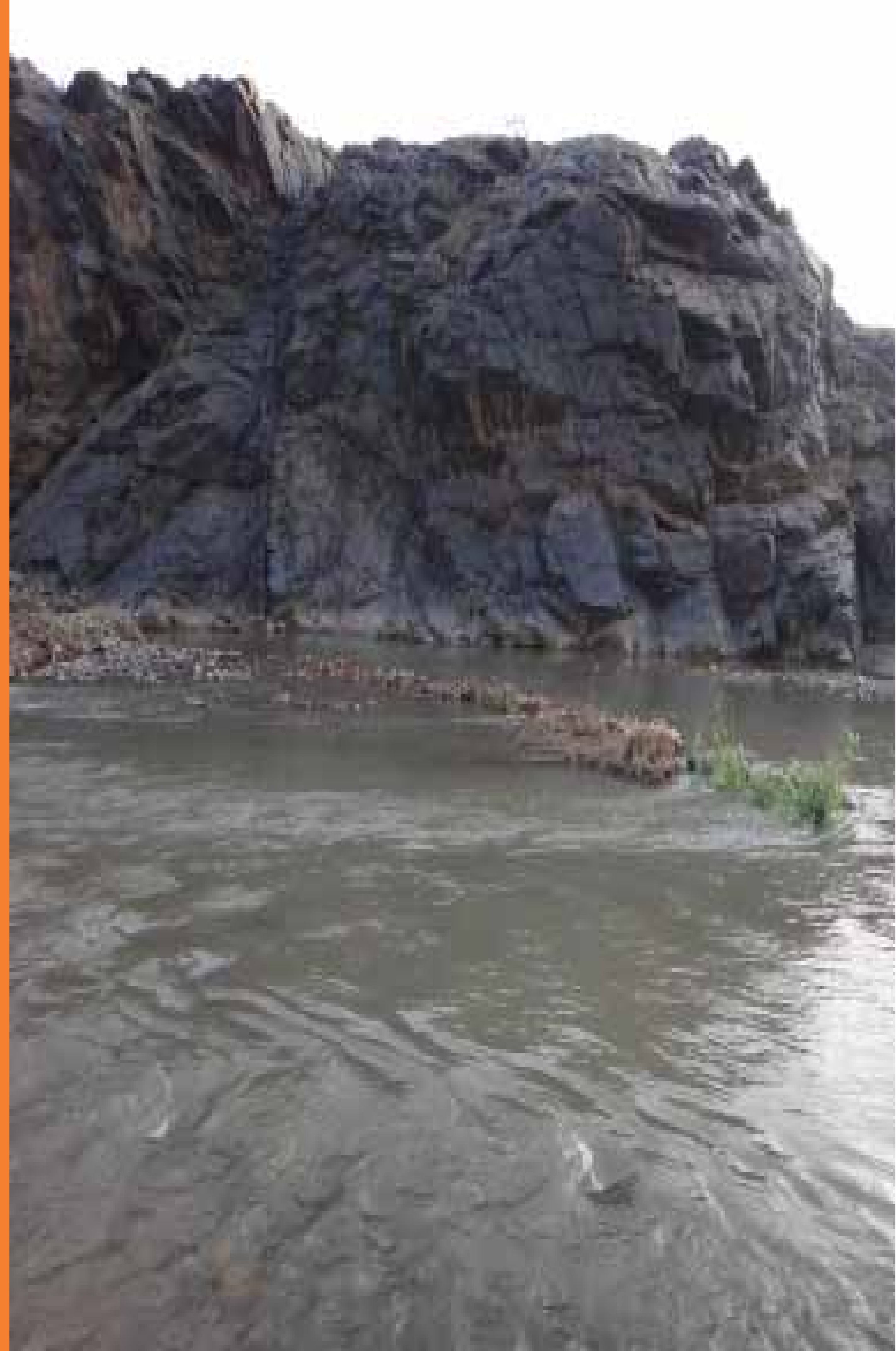
This study focused on groundwater recharge in spate irrigated areas, where water floods have played an essential role in groundwater recharge. Additionally, there is a high groundwater resources abstraction that may affect its sustainability. This research explored and studied these issues and proposed the suitable solutions. The study was conducted in Zabid district, one of the districts in Al- Hudiadah governorate. The study area is placed in a coastal plain located at spate irrigated areas that cover about 15215 ha.

RESULTS

- The deficit groundwater storage in Wadi Zabid led to a declination of the water in the wells; which in return led to the deterioration of groundwater quality in midstream and downstream areas.
- There is a high over-exploitation of groundwater reaching 300 MCM annually, of which agriculture consumes 290 MCM.
- Absence of IWRM between related stakeholders led to the deterioration of groundwater resources.
- The unfair flood water distribution system deprived midstream and downstream areas from receiving it; leading to more groundwater pumping in those deprived areas.

MORE INFO

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Assessing Ground Water Recharge Potential in Wadi Zabid

and its impact on Supplementary Irrigation of Crops in Spate Irrigation Areas

Using IWRM approach

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